THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

CONGRESS-WEDNESDAY.

In the SENATE a bill to improve the naval service was further considered and passed, after having been amended in several particulars, as set forth in our report of the proceedings. A bill was also passed providing for the inspection of steamboats on the Pacific coast. The bill proposing to pay a portion of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas was recommitted to the Committee on Finance. The veto of the bill to grant lands for the support of the indigent insane was further debated. Mr. Toucey supported the President's views, and Mr. BELL spoke in support of the bill and in opposition to the veto. The Senate then spent some

In the House of Representatives the following message was received from the PRESIDENT of the United States, announcing that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the Gadsden treaty, and asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry the same into effect :

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1854.

time in Executive session.

I have received information that the Government o Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorized its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratifications thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the 30th instant.

There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and the further sum of three million dollars when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars for sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established.

I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the Executive. I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives

copy of the said treaty. ' FRANKLIN PIERCE. The Message was referred to the Committee of New York Courier of Monday : Ways and Means.

The House spent most of the sitting in the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the civil Cuba: Frigate Cortes, 32 guns; corvettes Isabel II, 24 and diplomatic appropriation bill, without disposing of which the Committee rose.

who were parties to the personal altercation of of their ordnance: ship-of-the-line Soberano, corvette Tuesday made brief statements in palliation of their | Luisa Fernanda, steamers Isabel la Catolica and Conde violation of the rules of the House.

We place before our readers this morning-regretting that we have been unable to do so soonerthe excellent speech of the Hon. JOHN L. TAYLOR, of Ohio, on the Nebraska bill. It is due to this gentleman to say that we give the more heed to his counsel on this question, and think it entitled to more consideration throughout the South, from the fact that in the trying contest of 1850 he was one of those independent Representatives of the North who, at the peril of political existence, stood by the constitutional rights of the South, fugitive slave law and all. It was not, however, so much to dilate on the merits of the speech of the esteemed member of Ohio that we took up the pen, as it was to notice briefly a single passage which it contains.

In proceeding through this speech the reader will meet with a reference to a gratuitous attack on the National Intelligencer and its conductors by Mr. T. L. CLINGMAN, a member from North Carolina, in the course of a speech which he delivered some two or three months ago, in the House of Repre- even in St. Louis .- St. Louis Democrat. sentatives, on the Nebraska bill. We could not but hear, at the time, of this wanton assault-indeed a friend had the kindness to send us a printed copy of the speech with the calumnious passage pointed out by black lines and we read it. we confess, with no little surprise; for, unless never an offence, we had done nothing to offend him; we had in no way crossed his extravagant aspirations or said any thing even to wound his self-esteem. On reading his gross attack we acknowledge that we felt a momentary impulse to repel the assault and to inflict a suitable rebuke on the assailant but we recollected the rule which we received in youth, with our first gun, never to shoot what was not worth bagging; we therefore abstained, and should have continued to abstain from any notice of our honorable vilifier-the worst punishment perhaps we could have inflicted on him-had we not, in publishing the speech of Mr. TAYLOR | be sent to Congress and to the Governors of the several necessarily brought to notice in our own columns the insulting imputations of the member from North Carolina. Our only answer now is, that we plead to the jurisdiction. We took the trouble, as as to make strikingly apparent the unconstitutionality of our readers will remember, to reply to an allegation the act in question and the gross usurpation of the Lewhich the honorable Mr. STEPHENS incautiously made in the House on the consistency of the National Intelligencer, in which we must have satisfied that gentleman himself of his error; but this is a mark of respect which we cannot pay to every assailant, however high the position from which he may happen to have the power of making his assault. We might easily dispatch the charges of the member from North Carolina by replying, first, that what he says about aristocracy, liberty, and despotism is nonsense and, secondly, that in the entire course of the Intelligencer in regard to foreign questions, up to the time when the member deserted the Whigs and went over to the Democrats, the Intelligencer had the approval and support of the member himself; but we forbear.

RHODE ISLAND .- The Supreme Court of this State has given an unanimous opinion that the act of the last Legislature expunging the record of its conviction of Thomas W. Dorr for treason is unconstitutional.

THE SUBTERBANEAN LINE OF TELEGRAPH between Lon don and Liverpool has been completed, and messages are now forwarded between the two points. Recently the French wires and the wires from Liverpool were joined together at London, and Liverpool and Manchester pro ceeded to hold direct communication with Paris and Brus sels, a distance, respectively, of 535 and 520 miles. It is said that this underground telegraph, which is laid by the side of the railroad track, is less liable to the interruptions from storms and other causes so frequent in this country.

#### FILLIBUSTER PREPARATION.

A respectable journal on the Mississippi river announces, on the authority of its exchanges and other sources, an amount of digested and completed preparation for the invasion of Cuba so very extensive, as well in money as in troops, steamers, and munitions, as by its vastness to stagger credence The names of a great many officers engaged in the enterprise are also given. We allude to the subjoined statement, copied from the Memphis Whig, which and cordially in favor of it." is certainly "important, if true:"

From our exchanges and other sources we learn that the available funds at the command of the friends of Cuban liberty amount to a little short of one million of dollars while eight steamers and four sailing vessels have been placed at their disposal, and can be made ready for sailing at twenty-four hours notice. They are also possessors of between eighty thousand and ninety thousand stand of arms, muskets and rifles inclusive. They also have, if we are rightly informed, about ninety field-pieces, including cannons, howitzers, and mortars, and are pretty well supplied with ammunition and side-

The resources have been placed in the hands of a committee, who are to hold it until the time set for the carrying into execution of their project.

The entire command of this expedition will be vested in a gentleman of known ability and skill, and whose name has already become a household word with the citi-zens of the United States, in consequence of his brilliant achievements and successful managuves while in command of a division of the American army during the late war between the United States and Mexico.

The second in command will, in all probability, be "Northern man with Southern principles," and who was also a commander of a brigade in the same war, and who has since held the office of Governor, and who, if we mistake not, still retains a prominent civil position. Gen. Gonzales, whose name has been associated with this movement from the first, will without doubt be third in command.
Col. Wheat, Col. Pickett, Col. Bell, Major J. A. Kelley

Major Moore, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Capt. King, Capt. J. W. Dement, and Lieut. Frank Onlinette, all of whom were intimately connected with the previous expedition, are, we are credibly informed, exerting themselves in preparation for the forthcoming struggle, and will "be at the death.'

The number of men that have enrolled their names and pledged their honor to support this cause cannot be much less than fifty thousand, and they are men who are well skilled in the use of fire-arms, and who are determined to avenge the cowardly massacre of Crittenden, Kerr. nd others at Havana on the 8d of August, 1851.

This expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, and will land in the Vuelto Abajo country, and theree proceed to Havana. There will be perhaps ten thousand men thrown into the island the first effort, and immethat purpose before the 30th instant, and also the further diately followed by reinforcements until thirty or forty thousand soldiers are there; and with this force there cannot be much doubt as to which party will be the suc-

> In the mean time Spain seems fully prepared to give a warm reception to the invaders of her colony. as will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the

"Il Clamor Publico of Madrid, May 18, publishes the following list of the vessels ordered to transport troops to guns; Villa de Bilboa, 30 guns; Ferrolana, 32; Colon, 16; brig Volador, 12 guns; steamers Francisco de Asis, 16 guns, 500 horse power; Santa Isabel, 4 guns, 192 In the course of the day each of the gentlemen horse power. Also, the following transports, with part de Regla. The ships were to be ready to sail by the 1st of June, and will transport six thousand fresh troops, of which three thousand will be stationed in Porto Rico and the remainder in Cuba. Three thousand acclimated troops will also be removed from Porto Rico to Cuba, increasing the regular army in that island by six thousand additiona men, and making the whole force amount to about twenty six thousand troops, of all kinds and classes."

> The St. Louis Republican copies from the Washington Union an article glorifying the tremendous demonstration in Missouri in favor of the Nebraska bill, of which the following is a sample: "Nobly have the Democrats of St. Louis spoken. Or

the evening of Saturday before last they had an enthusiastic meeting, and passed the following spirited resolu-tions, which show that faithless public servants will always meet condemnation and the fearless and true a de termined support.'

Those who remember the immortal gathering of the one hundred and forty will scarcely be able to ontain their laughter at a reported monstration. For the information of those abroad we can inform them that out of the six thousand Democrats of St. Louis county the office-holders could only draw up one hundred and forty, all told, and that a more lamentable failure was never seen

# RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature of this State, which adjourned on Saturday, passed resolutions concerning the Nebraska bill, declaring that act to be a violation of the public faith, impairing the confidence of the people in the integrity and honor of the National Government; also, declaring having deemed the honorable member's zig-zag the fugitive slave law to be contrary to the spirit of course of consequence enough for any notice was liberty, and that it ought therefore to be amended or repealed.

> Our readers will remember that, in January last, the Rhode Island Legislature passed a resolution reversing and annulling the judgment which was pronounced some years ago by the Supreme Court of the State upon Thos. W. Dorr for treason. This high-handed measure, with others of a kindred character, recoiled upon the heads of the movers, and thrust them from power at the next election. The present Legislature, being strongly Whig, called upon the Supreme Court for an opinion upon the constitutionality of this act; and that opinion has been obtained and ordered to be placed upon record, so that it may become a part of the history of the State; and copies were also, by a resolution of the Legislature, ordered to States of the Union.

The Providence Journal states that the opinion i able, learned, dignified, and free from all passion, prejudice, and asperity. Its reasoning is so strong and clear gislature in passing it." Thus this attempt of the Dorrites to obliterate the record of their folly and guilt will rebound upon them in another sense than that of displacing them from office and power which they have abused. It will strengthen and confirm the judgment pronounced against them, and extend the record of it far and wide beyond the limits to which it has heretofore been confined

The Legislature at this session agreed to and voted t submit to the people five of nine articles, proposed at a previous session, for amending the constitution of the State. The only important features of these amendments are those which dispense with the tax qualification for voting; which authorizes a person to vote, who is otherwise qualified, upon having his name registered twenty days before an election; which transfer the pardoning power from the Assembly to the Governor; which change the election day to the fourth Tuesday in March; and which change the migratory character of the Legislature, by providing for two sessions only, one at Newport and at Providence .- Boston Travelle

Theodore Parker, Samuel G. Howe, Wendell Phillips. C. M. Ellis, and other leading Abolitionists are sending printed circulars to different towns in New England, requesting that the usual Fourth of July celebration be omitted and that the bells be tolled instead. The Selectmen of Marblehead, Massachusetts, having received one of the circulars on Wednesday last, endorsed upon it as follows: "The Selectmen, after a glance at the infamous suggestions contained in the within circular, have deemed it unworthy of notice, and returned it to the source from whence it came."

The fire at Worcester (Mass.) on Wednesday has ooce sioned great suffering in that city, principally among the mechanics and working classes. Nearly one thousand men are thrown out of employment, and half a million of property is in ashes. Some twenty or thirty persons were more or less injured during the raging of the fire. Nearly four acres of land were burnt over.

#### SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

PROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 14. The Washington Sentinel of the 7th tries to throw ridicule upon the selections made by the National Intelligencer, from many Southern journals opposed to the Nebraska bill, headed "Southern Sentiment." Says the Sentinel: "The Intelligen-

cer knows, and every body knows, that 'Southern sentiment' is in favor of the Nebraska bill, warmly Our Washington Nebraska contemporary is alto-

gether in the wrong. The Intelligencer does not know, nor does the Sentinel know, nor does any body else know, that "Southern sentiment" is warmly and cordially" in favor of the Nebraska bill; for the very opposite is the case. Its introduction fell coldly upon the Southern public, the fierce discussions that followed awakened no sensation, and its passage or defeat would have produced no wide-spread excitement. Indeed, we believe the slaveholders of the South would have preferred its defeat. We believe we are perfectly safe in saying that we represent, editorially, more planters than all of the Washington papers put together, and we have yet to meet one who does not look upon the introduction of the Nebraska bill as ill-timed, illadvised, and injudicious, if not positively wrong. Congress can go to work and repeal the Nebraska bill, and there will be no indignation among slaveholders, no excitement, not a billionth part of the agitation that its passage has created among the Abolitionists of the North. The political traders might attempt to raise a breeze, but they would fail just as signally as they did in attempting to get up enthusiasm in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Spanish pride, rags, hunger, jealousy, ignorance, and vindictiveness have passed into a proverb. It is neither fit nor right that such a race should longer live in the world's way by occupying the finest territorial division of North America. If the Spanish people were enterprising and intelligent and governed by an enlightened policy the case would be entirely different .- Nat. Dem.

This is perhaps the most naked and revolting statement of the argument for the immediate acqui sition of Cuba that our readers have seen. And ret, coarse and shocking as it may seem and is, it simply the philosophy of Young America stripped of all refinements and presented in its essential haracter. It is nothing less or more than a bare assertion of the jesuitical principle that the end sanctifies the means-the skeleton of that specious and splendid casuistry by which Eugene Aram transmuted murder into philanthropy. It is the chosen theory of cultivated bandits, the darling ereed of philosophic cut-throats, the gospel of all fillibusters, the vital dogma of Locofocoism, and of every other ism that infests and defiles the age. It is aptly invoked to justify the arbitrary seizure of

There is no pretence that this island is not as rightfully the possession of Spain as Nebraska or Minnesota is that of the Union; none whatever that our-Government has the slightest legal claim upon its territory; none that our paramount interest in its destiny invests us with the suzerainty or protectorate or any other authority over its inhabitants. It is Spain's as absolutely as any other jewel in her crown. But then, says Young America, its marvellous beauty and fertility and its exhaustless wealth render it too glorious a possession for a race whose pride and poverty and jealousy have become proverbial! The Spaniards are a race of stately beggars who have no right to live longer in the world's way by occupying the finest territorial divi-sion of the continent! So magnificent a possession outrages the prevailing harmony of their wretchedness. If they were enterprising and intelligent, like ourselves, the case would be entirely different! As it is, we want their island, we ought to have it, and we will have it. When such incredible loose ness of thought and morals prevails in intelligent and influential quarters, it is high time for the enlightened conscience of the nation to awaken. [Louisville Journal.

# WASHINGTON NEWS AND RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18. The Committee of Ways and Means have just agreed, it is said, upon a project for a revision of the present tariff. The details of this proposition have not been made known, but I learn that it reduces the duties on iron of all descriptions from thirty to twenty per cent., and reduces also the duty on sugar at the same rate. The object of the recommendation, as made originally by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a revised tariff, was to reduce the present enormous revenue to an economical and a peace standard. Not looking to extravagancies, nor to wars of aggression, a revenue of forty-five or fifty millions is quite ample for all prudent purposes.

I learn that one day last week seven hundred Germans new immigrants, passed through Cincinnati on their way to Kansas. I am credibly informed that this is only one small party out of the many parties now on their way for Kansas and Nebraska, and that all these bodies, numerous in the aggregate, are but the advanced guard of an overwhelming foreign force. All these settlers are to have

the right of suffrage from the start. Many novel and startling events are passing around us. all tending to important results. Among them I notice the organization of a new political party, under Democratic and Whig auspices, which professes, as I learn, for I have not read their "bill of health," to come in upon principles of uncommon purity. Some fifty members of Congress have joined it. Many outsiders of energy and influence have become enrolled in it. If it is really a party based on principles of common sense and common honesty it will deserve success. The country is prepared for such a political party. If, on the other hand, it is a sectional organization, it will perish almost at its birth. I learn, however, that its principles will be announced and its flag unfurled before the lapse of another month. TION to the Sun.

"THE PRIDE OF THE SEAS."-The mangnificent Baltimore built clipper ship "Pride of the Seas," belonging to Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., of that city, made her first trip to Liverpool in fifteen days, under command of Capt. E. HOOPER. The Liverpool Northern Times thus records

"The Pride of the Seas is a clipper also, and built in Baltimore, from which she made her first voyage in fif-teen days, commanded by Capt. Hooper. Her length is about 215 feet, 42 beam, and 26 deep; tonnage about 1,700 tons. She is a model of the most graceful form. She is nearly nine feet between decks, and, when fully fitted out, (for she is now only discharging her cargo.) will look beautiful. There is this remarkable fact connected with her, she crossed the Atlantic without copper, but did not bilge one drop of water, the internal paint being as dry as when put on, and the iron screws, &c. quite bright, which the presence of even a small quantity of water would have rusted. She is only four nonths old, but from her performance it may fairly be nferred that she will prove as fast a clipper as any

THE CANAL.—The largest shipment of coal which ha ever taken place on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was made at Cumberland last week-being 8,691 tons in the six days of the week.

The steamship Hermann sailed from New York on Saurday for Bremen, with one hundred and seventy passengers and \$635,630 in specie.

According to the report of the City Inspector the whole number of deaths in New York last week was 429; of which 57 were from cholera. CUMBERLAND MINERAL REGIONS .- The Miners' Journal

says: In 1842 there were sent to market from the Cumber-and region 1,708 tons of coal. In 1853 the amount had increased to 533,980 tons. This is an increase of nearly five hundred per cent. in twelve years! The history of no ther mining district presents a parallel to this rapid

### THE SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS.

The formation of Emigrant Associations in the Eastern States to settle Kansas and Nebraska with Freesoilers is arousing a counter spirit in Missouri. Three meetings have been held in quick succession in Jackson county, (Mo.) at which resolutions exressing a determination to occupy Kansas have een passed, and mutual protection to each other and to citizens of other Southern States wishing to go to Kansas with their slaves. The Independence Messenger" does not endorse these resolutions, because breathing, as the editor thinks, a hostile and mob" spirit. In allusion to the meeting at Inde-

endence the editor says : "While we do not deny that the meeting, though not arge, was respectable in point of number and character, we unhesitatingly affirm our conviction that the resolutions are not reflective of the opinions of the large number of our people. They are not such as in our own judg nent are calculated to effect the object had in view ; but, on the contrary, from their inflammatory character, and the speeches made by gentlemen in support of them, will have a tendency to produce discord and distrust amongst ourselves and create an excitement abroad that will be subversive of the end sought to be accomplished."

Here is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Independence above referred to by the Iessenger:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson county, in mass meeting assembled do hereby endorse, re-affirm, and proclaim the justice and policy of the action and resolves of a portion f our fellow-citizens who recently convened at Westport, in this county; and that, in order to effectuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and guaranty the rights of this country; and test, in order to ensecutate and early out and object of that meeting, to secure and guaranty the rights of Southern emigrants to the Territory of Kansas, the chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information. of the progress of settlements in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any infringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent

and resist the same.

Resolved. That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, production, &c. of the Territory of Kansas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other Southern States; and, further, to correspond freely by letter with all persons of those States who may be desirous of information

on this subject.

Resolved, That we further most earnestly call upon our felw-citizens of Buchasan, Platte, Clay, and all border and stern counties of Masouri, to meet and organize, and to western counties of mesouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our border; and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in all necessary measures for our common protection. Resolved, That we recommend to all our fellow-citizens who

have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property, to meet in general convention at Fort Leavenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection against all interference with their rights.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting at Westport, which are alluded to and endorsed in the foregoing series, are as follows:

which are alliqued to and endorsed in the large series, are as follows:

The preamble setsforth that having received intelligence of the passage of the Kansa and Nebraska bills, repealing the Missouri restriction and opening the said Territories to settlement equally to all the people of the Unin, and feeling a deep and lively interest especially in the occupation of the border Territory of Kansas, and the passage of laws which shall protect emigrants from every pertion of the country in the possession and enjoyment of their property of whatever character; and having heard through the public papers that organizations are on fod in some of the Northern States having for their object the colonization of the new Territories, with a view to exclude and deter from the said Territories emigration from the Southern States, and more partualarly slave emigration from Missouri and Arkansas; and having also heard of a recent attempt of a gang of free-solved that no slave property should be brought into the same; and being ourselves many of us determined to seek in Kansas our future homes, and to carry with us our property of every description which we think proper, and bring determined to hold and enjoy the same in peace or by force, we hireby organize ourselves into a seciety of Missourians for mutual protection; Therefore

Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the clains or rights of each other, nor will we allow any intruders to do the ame; that until the country is surveyed no claim shall be made neary to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization which may be staked off and designated by the claimant in good faith and with a view to actual settlement.

Resolved, That we will larry with us into the new Territory of Kan-

and to meet with the last argument and who chain and appon them.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more especially of the border counties, to organize with these ends in view; and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kansas to be on the alert that we may avail ourselves of the great advantages which the contiguity of the new Territory at once gives to us, and entitles us in moulding the government and institutions of the future State in accordance with the great the great the future a good neighbor government and institutions of the luture state in account of the those of our own, and thus guaranty for the future a good neighbor and a firm friend, united to us by the boud of interest.

The meeting at Westport was hel and that at Independence on the 5th of June.

# INTERESTING TO LIBERIA.

We have heretofore alluded to the fact that Mont-OMERY BELL, Esq., of Tennessee, had sent a part of his people to Liberia, and intended sending the remainder of them, about two hundred, as soon as he could get them ready; that they had been brought up to the business of making iron, which they understood thoroughly in all its branches. We now learn that he sent fifty more of his slaves in the expedition which sailed from Savannah the last of May, and that he contemplates sending another company next fall.

We also learn that so great is his anxiety that his people shall be well established in Liberia that he designs sending his nephew, GEORGE C. BAIN, Esq., a gentleman f great intelligence, who thoroughly understands his lans and desires, to Liberia next fall to assist the people selecting the best location in the iron ore region and making the necessary arrangements for their engaging successfully in the business. This gentleman is in this city at the present time seeking information and perfecting his plans. He proposes going to Liberis by way of England, where he designs procuring such machinery and other necessaries as will be of use to the people in mmencing their works. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Bell to spare no expense in order to give his people a fair start, and to lose no to Liberia those who yet are left behind. e no time in sending

gentleman, and hope that his life may be spared to complete all his benevolent plans.

# THE IRISH EXODUS.

The Irish journals are largely occupied with details of the emigration movement. Thousands of the natives of the soil were gathering together their little worldly property and preparing to depart either for the United States or Australia. The Athlene Sentimel says that 'every day the railway station is crowded with persons proceeding to America." The Dundalk Democrat says that "every boat that leaves the quays carries off numbers of persons from that and the adjoining sounties on their way to the United States, the passage money in most cases being paid on the American side of the Atlantic." The Tuam Herald notices the de parture of three hundred emigrants, all within a fortnig ht, and all destined for the United States. The Water ford News also chronicles the departure of two steamers, both of them The Galway crowded with adventurers for America. Packet says that emigration to the United States is on the increase, and that "before the end of the year Ireland will be literally deserted, and the silence and desolation which now brood over Connemara will be visible in the more populous districts of the country." . The Sligo Chronicle says that the "continuance of the . rage for leaving Ireland is one of the extraordinary feat. ires of the times, and is wholly inexplicable when we co usider the present prosperous state of the country and the accounts continually received of the sad disappointmen is experienced by thousands who were happy and comforta ble at home."

SOUTHERN FABRICS GOING NORTH. - The Wakullah (Fla.) Times of the 12th ultimo states that the brig Herald, which cleared at Newport the 10th ultimo for New York, had on board twenty-three bales of cotton yarn manufactured at the Jefferson Southern Rights Manufacturing Company's establishment, Monticello, Florida, it being the first shipment by that company. The same vessel had on board ten bales from the Madison Factory. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 30th ultimo says: "Some of our Columbus factories have been in the habit of sending pretty large orders to New York and Philadelphia for

#### ANOTHER FABRICATION NAILED.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISES OF JUNE 16. The United States mail steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Saturday evening from Havana and Key West, bringing dates from the former port to the morning and from the latter to the evening of the 8th instant. In Havana every thing was quite dull, and the news is not important, though interesting. The Captain-General has issued a circular addressed to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of the Island, renewing his denial of the

alleged project of Africanizing Cuba. The Captain-General also observes, in an editorial article of the Diario de la Marina of the 31st ultimo, all that authority for "the rumor circulated in such a ridiculous way as to make our young marriageable Havana ladies shed tears from the belief that it had been ordered that whites, mulattos, and blacks were all to be levelled to an equality before the altar of Hymen." Such untruths raised the indignation of the honorable old mothers and honest housekeepers. It added that "his Excellency denies the truth of these rumors."

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, noticing the above, asserts per contra that he saw a circular from the Diocesan Bishop "authorizing the clergy to marry all people without distinction of color." If that is all circular contained, the uproar attempted to be made about it is extremely ridiculous. The language only authorizes what is daily done here and elsewhere in the South by the clergy. It does not sanction amalgamation, but only permits blacks to be married to blacks, as whites are married to whites. Really, if these Cuban correspondents cannot get some better ground than this for alarming our fears they should resign their calling. Their entire statements will fall into discredit if they practice thus upon the credulity of our people.

### HINTS TO PARENTS AND OTHERS.

An address was delivered by George Ports, D.D., in March last, at the anniversary exercises of the Literary Society at Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey, found ed, as appears from the Appendix, by Mr. Robert B. SALTON in 1829, and now under the charge of the Rev. J. W. and W. C. CATTELL. The drift of the address is indicated by the motto from Juvenal-

#### " Maxima debetur puero reverentia."

The boy the orator speaks of is not the lying, swagger ing, swearing, tyrannizing fellow of the play-ground, playing monkey pranks, firing crackers, or turning some longeared animal into a college chapel. Nor that other one described by Pliny, even in his day, who says of the Young America then existing that "modesty is scarce among our youth. How seldom will one of them yield to superior age or authority? They grow wise in a trice; all at once they know every thing; they reverence no

imitate no one, but are their own models." The boy should be reverenced not so much for what he is as for what he may and ought to be. The child Napoleon, the child Washington, contained the elements of what the man, the statesman, the soldier afterwards revealed. The mother of Paul, or Augustine, or Archibald Alexander would have been justified in regarding the in-fant on her arm, could she have forecasted its deep history, with reverence. In the child is not only wrapped up this history, but a far greater in eternity, for he is an heir of immortality. As a child may be an angel, so n. Such has been the sad history he may become a dem of many a bold-hearted, beautiful boy. More than one

such the orator had seen.

Now for the inferences from this view of boyhood, pregnant with such brilliant, fearful issues. Parents must appreciate more the true dignity and importance of their children. It is a blunder to call that love which pampers and sensualizes the baby or boy. The physical and moral training of home is generally decisive of the future of the boy. If home is what it should be, half, and the worst half, of the labors of the school may be dispensed Neglect here entails disheartening the high-principled teacher. High-principled, we say, because many are deficient here, where such qualities are vital to the destiny of the pupil in time and eternity.

We often tax the instructor with the necessity of doing the work which we have culpably neglected. There are bad schools, no doubt, where moral diseases may be contracted, and there are good ones, too, to which boys are sent to spread contamination, who are fitter for a house church government, a synopsis of which may be of inte-of refuge than a school. It is requiring too much of rest to some of our readers. In the report on episcopacy occur if parents acted on the maxim of Juvenal, and re- ber of Bishops is that one of them may, during the greatmember in the proper time their responsibilities in the est portion of the time, travel and preach extensively

He acknowledges with pleasure the change that has taken place in the estimate of his importance, usefulness, and value. There is yet something to desire. The cheap-ness of an education is not to be rated, as it is apt to be, ness of an education is not to be rated, as it is apt to be, as its first quality. Cheap education may be had; but what will the boys be? A preacher may be got for fifty dollars, but he will be a fifty-dollar preacher. So may Squeerses be obtained. As the Scotch say, "the lads gang in sturks and come ect asses:" "they go in little donkeys and come out big donkeys." Such is the manufacture of a Dotheboys' school.

school is comparatively rare in our land.

Much is to be learned by teachers before the magnitude of their profession shall be realized. They ought to be men who might shine in other orbits. Their sphere is not a "sleepy hollow." We want no tricksters, humbugs, pretenders, great on paper. Education is not cramming the mind with all the knowledges. At school founda-tions should be laid, the thinking powers disciplined. Latin and Greek, so much sneered at, may be made to sharpen wits, even to turn an honest penny and grow

sharpen wits, even to turn in honest penny and grow rich, if that is the prime object.

But this development of intellect is not what Bacon calls "the farthest end of knowledge;" so not the best index of the teacher's qualities. This is to make knowledge that the prime of the penny seed and the pe ledge and the thinking powers subserve goodness, to make of smart fellows noble fellows and good fellows. "The usiness of the teacher, as of the parish minister," said

Arnold, who knew, "is the cure of souls."

The orator turns to the boys at last. The first inquiry have we any boys now-a-days? Some deny it. But, for his part, he thinks there are boys, and ought to be to the end of the chapter—full of fun, not silly or mischievous; full of play, yet not idle; full of mistakes and thought less impulses, but not mulish, conceited, and intractable. "For my part," says he, "I had rather take off my hat to a real specimen of a fine boy than many a full-grown human; for I see in him the making of the highest style
of man—a christian gentleman. 'Boys will be boys,'
'you cannot look for old heads on young shoulders,' must
not be employed as maxims to apologize for vice.''

The speaker has said little of smartness, talent, learn-

ing, scholarship. He did not forget them, but, to ac-We cannot but admire the philanthropic spirit of this knowledge the truth, he thinks them overrated in systems of education. Smartness is not a virtue, and a want of bright parts no fault; hardly a misfortune indeed sometimes, for it often leads to success, if accompanied by diligence, which is praiseworthy, because voluntary. Yet talent is apt to be the idol, and systems of education are in a measure accountable for it. But in the ethics of religion high-principled goodness is the best greatness. The orator could almost hear the sounds of the strife of life on which the boys were soon to enter. "On whose side," asked, "will you be found? Fighting for truth, honor, benevolence, and justice, in the company of wise and good, or moral cowards, who skulk whenever a blow is to be struck or borne on the right side; or, what is worse, the companions of fools, fighting in the ranks of the enemies of God and man? These questions are to be decided now. Money cannot make the good citizen and patriot, the benefactor of the poor and patron of merit, the good husband and father; talent and learning cannot do it: but industry, common sense, and con-science, under the impulse of the grace of God, can."

Thus have we given a specimen of this address, which we thought would be its best commendation. To be va-lued it needs only to be known. Beside, we wished to avail ourselves of its excellent thoughts for the benefit of our readers, though unable to retain in most instances their beautiful dress and appropriate connexion. Enough appears, however, to show it was a very useful, imprese, and seasonable discourse to parents, teachers, and pupils .- Newark Daily Advertiser

STREET PREACHING .- The Boston Atlas says Father Lamson held forth on the Common on Sunday, and for the third successive Sabbath was seized by "the Philistines" and consigned to the Boylston watch-house. As soon as the officers place their hands upon the old gentle man he lies down passively upon the ground, becoming a dead weight, and has to be conveyed to his destination by main strength. Abby Folsom, as was her wont, repaired to the station house to administer consolation and bread and butter to the martyr, but this time she was

A Dog Story.—On Monday evening, as a dog was walking leisurely down State street "alore in his glory," and seemingly abstracted, one of a gang of newspaper venders standing in front of the Traveller office threw his cap at him. It truck Cusar's tail. He thereupon turned round, looked at me cap a moment, and then at the boys. After reviewing a latter with military-like circumspection, he approached a lad who was bareheaded, placed his paw upon his shoults, and barked three times into his face, as much as to say, where did you learn your manner?" The urchin was hetened half out of his trousers, and screamed and tremiled, ar left him.—Boston Courier.

A Dog Story .- On Monday evening, as a dog was walking

### DISCOVERY AND ESCAPE OF A FORGER

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF JUNE 19. RICH DEVELOPMENTS .- David W. McNulty, who was arrested on Wednesday last on a charge of forgery, and who had been released on bail in \$5,000 for his appearance before United States Commissioner NEWHALL at nine o'clock Saturday morning, failed to appear, and his bond was declared forfeited. The examination, if the defendant had appeared, would have disclosed an interesting series of bold and ingenious frauds upon the Pension Department. We give from the best authority a few leading force in more left.

ing facts in regard to the matter: In January last the Commissioner of Pensions received through the mail certain papers, purporting to be the declaration of Catharine Swan, widow of Jesse Swan, late of Clermont county, Ohio, deceased, who was in his lifetime a revolutionary pensioner, and claiming a pension in her own right as his widow. This declaration purported to have been made in open court, before the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont county, on the 17th of January last, and to be duly testified by John S. Griffith, the clerk of said Court, with a distinct impression of the seal of said court. Accompanying said declaration were papers purporting to be the depositions of Thomas Manning, Alex. Blair, John Hulick, and Thomas Anderson, setting forth the necessary and appropriate facts to establish said claim, all of which purported to be duly authenticated by the seal and certificate of the clerk of Clermont Common Pleas; also, a certificate of the clerk of the county court of Bourbon county, (Kg.) proving the marriage of the pretended claimant to said Jesse Swan in 1789. When the papers came to be examined at the Pension Office certain discrepancies between their statements and the statements made by Jesse Swan in his declaration in 1820 led to the suspicion that the claim was fraudulent.

About a month ago J. J. Coosas. Esq. an attorney at law of Washington, having occasion to visit this State, was requested by the Commissioner of Pensions to go into Clermont county and investigate the matter. Up to this time all correspendence with the Pension Office in relation to this claim had been carried on in the name of Catharine Swan, through the Post Office at Goshen. When Mr. Coombs visited Clermont county he ascertained that said papers, purporting to have been made out before the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont county In January last the Commissioner of Pensions received through the

Swan, through the Post Office at Goshen. When Mr. Coombs visited Clermont county he ascertained that said papers, purporting to have been made out before the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont county, were all forgeries, county soal and all; that there was no court in session on the 17th of January last; that Josse Swan left no widow surviving him, and said witnesses, Thomas Manning, Alex. Blair, and John Hullock, were all dead, two of them having been dead many years. After his return to Washington, on an examination of the files in the Pension Office, it was discovered that several large claims had been admitted within the last eightoen months, and the money paid thereon at the Louisville agency, amounting to over six thousand dollars, in which the papers were drawn up in the same hand writing as in the Swan case.

on further investigation the Department became satisfied that these

the Swan case.

On further investigation the Department became satisfied that these cases were all fraudulent, and made out by forged papers, similar to those above described. The papers is some of these last mentioned cases had been filed by a resident arent at Washington, who received the certificates from the Pension Office when issued. On inquiry being made of this gentleman, it appeared that the papers had been forwarded to him from Cincinnati and Newport (Ry.) by a person signing his name Ç.J. McNulty, Jr. Previous, however, to the receipt of any of these papers a man had called upon said agent in Washington, about two years ago, introducing himself by the name of C.J. MoNulty, and had engaged said agent to assist him in the prosecution of certain claims to be forwarded on his return to the West.

About a year ago it was ascertained at the Pension Office that one of the claims thus presented had been allowed upon false testimony as to the date of the widow's marriage, and the fact was communicated to the agent aforesaid, who had received the certificate, with a demand for the refunding of the money which had been improperly paid. On his communicating the facts to his correspondent, C.J. McNulty, Jr., he received an answer full of virtuous indignation that he (McNulty) should have been made the victim of such an imposture, and promising to see that the money (about \$500) should be refunded. This letter was filed in the Pension Office, and (the money being shortly after refunded) no intentional fraud on the part of McNulty and promising to see that the money was refunded the Washington agent received a letter signed W. W. McNulty, announding the sudden death of his brother, the said C.J. McNulty, Jr., on the 21st of June last, accompanied by three city papers containing an obituary notice, and announcing that funeral services would take place at the residence of his brother, on Front street, between Elm and Plum. He soon afterwards received other letters to the same effect, signed D. W. McNulty, calling him

closing receipts from the Tension agent at Louisville for the money which he had refunded on behalf of his said deceased brother in the case above referred to.

Having-possession of these facts and others which we have no time to mention, Mr. Coombs arrived in the city on Monday evening last, with authority from the Government to investigate the matters, and to investigate any proceeding which he might deen necessary. Through the assistance of Mr. Ruffin, the city marshal, he ascertained that there had been no death or funeral of a man named C. J. McNulty at the time and place mentioned in the oblituary notice, and came to the conclusion that the letters signed C. J. McNulty, Jr., W. W. McNulty, and D. W. McNulty, were all written by the same hand, and by the said D. W. McNulty, were all written by the same hand, and by the said D. W. McNulty, while temperarily employed there not long ago, that said forged and counterfeit papers in all the above mentioned cases were written by the same hand. He got out a warrant, upon which said D. W. McNulty was arrested on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening he was admitted to bail on \$5,000 band for his appearance on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Friday Mr. Coombs visited Batavia and Goshen, in Clermont county, where he found witnesses by whom he could identify the defendant with the fraudulent papers in the Swan case in the most conclusive manner. Among other things he was prepared to prove by the Postmaster at Goshen and a young man who stays in the post office there that the defendant had called for and received the letters addressed to Catharine Swan from the Pension Office. He passed at Goshen by the name of Newkirk. Also, by a gentleman of Batavia.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCO-PAL CHURCH SOUTH made considerable changes in the the committee say that one reason for increasing the numwithin the bounds of the Pacific conference; another is The orator then applies his maxim to the TEACHER. that the colored population may enjoy more of the services of a bishop than they have heretofore done; and thirdly, that at present the health of the bishops is often endangered by the rapidity with which they are compelled to pass from one conference to another. The committee also recommended that-

When the bishop shall have decided a question of law, the conference shall have the right to determine how far the law thus decided or interpreted is applicable to the case them pending. An annual conference shall have a right to appeal from such decision to the College of Bishops, whose decision But this description of in such cases shall be final. No episcopal decision shall be authoritative, except in the case pending, nor shall any such be published until it shall have been approved by the College of Bishops. Each bishop shall report in writing to the Epis copal College, at an annual meeting to be held by them, such decisions as he has made subsequently to the last preceding decisions as he has made subsequently to the last preceding meeting; and all such decisions, when approved by the Col-lege of Bishops, shall be either recorded in a permanent form or published in such manner as the bishops shall agree to adopt; and when so approved and recorded or published they shall be authoritative interpretations or constructions the law.

The committee reported that the salary of the bishops for the ensuing four years, including all expenses, (except those for travelling,) shall be at the following rates per annum :

Bishop Soule. .\$1,000 Bishop Pierce .. Andrew ......1,400 Capers......1,450 Paine ......1,400

Six hundred dollars per annum were appropriated to the widow of Bishop Bascom.—New York Com. Adv.

LUCKY MISTAKE.-A few years since two prominent gentlemen of this State had a newspaper quarrel which became so personal that one of them, Mr. A., wrote to the ther. Mr. B., that he would be in Columbus on a certain day, and would expect to meet B. there. Mr. B. replied that he would be on hand. When the day arrived the challenger was in Columbus, Mississippi, and the challengee in Columbus, Georgia! This wide mistake was so ridiculous that their friends afterwards interposed, and the matter was settled and hushed up.—Alabama Gazette.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION .- On Tuesday afternoon

fire was discovered in the first story of the extensive six-story brick building situated at the corner of and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, known as " Hill's Factory." The fiames spread with great rapidity. A large number of persons were at work in the building, and there was but one staircase. A panic seized those who were thus threatened with death. A number escaped by quickly rushing down the staircase; but the flames soen cut off that mode of egress. Ropes and ladders were thrown up to the windows. The firemen exerted them-selves nobly to save the females. Several of the girls were taken down the ladders. They were scorched about the hands and arms, however, and their cries were heard above the noise of the firemen. Four girls and one little boy were saved by sliding down a rope, but their hands were dreadfully lacerated by the rapid friction. Eight girls, with scorched arms and hands, were taken into one drug store. The whole number of persons injured, as far as we can learn, is sixteen, of whom eleven are females. None of the injured are believed to be fatally hurt. It is not positively known that any lives have been lost, but are yet left in a terrible state of uncertainty. been lost, but are yet left in a terrible state of uncertainty.

The conflagration raged with such violence and the heat was so intense that the firemen could scarcely approach the burning building. All they could do was to attempt to save the surrounding property. There were five boilers, each of ten-horse power, in the basement. Mrs. Hill had the presence of mind, almost as soon as the fire gained any headway, to direct a man to let off the steam. By this foresight many lives were saved, as the bursting of the boilers would have been fatal to the crowd

the walls fell gradually.

The factory destroyed formerly belonged to Mr. John Hill, dyer, who occupied a building in the rear, which was also included in the destruction. The first three stories were occupied by Messrs. Keevy & Holdener, manufacturers of Kentucky jeans. The fourth story was occupied by Messrs. Rowe & Phillips, weavers. It was from this story the girls who were injured made their escape. The fifth story was occupied by Mr. William Graves and Mr. Holt, cotton spinners. Messrs. Crooks and Jennings also had apartments in the building. The sixth story was entirely unoccupied. The entire loss of property cannot fall short of \$100,000.—North American.

near the building. Within an hour and a half the con-tents of the factory were almost entirely consumed, and

A few miles from Trenton lives a woman, of masculine frame and disposition, who is a very skilful mechanic. She has constructed a handsome carriage, makes and plays violins, and has manufactured a gun, besides many plays violins, and has manufactured self-taught, and is only 25 years old.—Newark Daily Advertises.